

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a new world, News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY D. D. BRADFORD,
FOR

DANL. BRADFORD,
(Publisher of the *Laws of the U. States*,
and *Virginia Gazette*, &c.)

READING OFFICE, MAIN ST. & W. DUDSBY,
LOW BRUNNAN'S, 1837.

Printing Office at the *old st. & Mill street*.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

For one year in advance \$2.50
to be paid before the end of 6 mos. 2.00
" within the year 3.50

No paper will be discontinued until at least
one week, before the expiration of the term of the Editor,
unless sent by mail to the U. S. post, or be
paid, or they will not be sent out the day of
the day.

ADVERTISING:

Advertise, or less, 3 times weekly, \$1.50; three
times a week, six months \$7.50, &c. in the
same proportion.

Sylvester's Message.



130 Broadway, January 2, 1837.

WE take the opportunity of the coming of our New Year, to thank our friends, and to the public generally, for their generous patronage during the past year; and we doubt not that the good fortune which has so singularly attended us heretofore, will, with the continuance of their kind favors, be more than double the year past has just nowawards upon us—and that the same success will be attendant.

Two hundred SYLVESTER'S ever sold, each year, and the CAPITAL PRIZES are all sold, equally amounting to more than

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars!!

The whole of which was PAID on demand
The Schemes for FEBRUARY, which will be
found below, are brilliant, and attractive—and
will apply equally to the lottery to prevent its
postponement.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, New York

CAPITAL 30,000 dollars!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 2
For the Benefit of the M. A. Academy.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 11, 1837.

CAPITALS.

30,000 dollars!

8,000 Dollars! 5,000 Dollars! 4,000 Dollars!

2,000 Dollars! 1,000 Dollars!

10 Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS!

10 of 800 Dollars! 10 of 700 Dollars! 10 of

600 Dollars! 20 of 400 Dollars! &c.

Tickets only \$10.

Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$130. A package of halves quarters and eights in proportion. Delay or losses.

Yours truly, O. F. O. H. H.

1st or 2d drawn, \$18—3d or 1st

drawn, \$16—5th or 6th drawn, \$12

7th drawn, \$10.

LOOK AT THIS! ☺

100 Prizes of 1000 Dollars! ☺

Following the Loesing Academy, and for other
purposes. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va.,
Saturday, Feb. 18, 1837.

RICH AND SPLENDID SCHEME. 50,000 DOLLARS

10,000 dollars! 10,000! 5,000 dollars! 2,000

2,000 dollars! 1,000 dollars!

10 Prizes of 1,000 DOLLARS!

10 of 800 Dollars! 10 of 700 Dollars! 10 of

600 Dollars! 20 of 400 Dollars! &c.

Tickets only \$10.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$130. A package of halves quarters and eights in proportion. Delay or losses.

Yours truly, O. F. O. H. H.

1st or 2d drawn, \$18—3d or 1st

drawn, \$16—5th or 6th drawn, \$12

7th drawn, \$10.

LOOK AT THIS! ☺

100 Prizes of 1000 Dollars! ☺

Following the Loesing Academy, and for other
purposes. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va.,
Saturday, Feb. 18, 1837.

SCHEME. 20,000 dollars,

5,000 Dollars! 3,000 Dollars! 2,000 Dollars!

1,500 Dollars! 1,200 of 1,000 Dollars!

20 of 300 Dollars! 20 of 150 Dollars! 155 of

100 Dollars! &c.

Tickets only Five Dollars.

A Certificate of a package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$130. Packages of Shares in proportion.

Nearly as Many Prizes as Blanks.

11 Drawn Ballot in each 25 Tickets!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the Benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent
Society of Norfolk.

Class No. 2, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., Saturday
Feb. 18, 1837.

CAPITAL

30,000!

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1837.

No. 6 Vol. 52.

10,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars!
5,000 dollars! 4,000 dollars! 2,000
dollars! 1,700 dollars! 2,000 dollars!
25 Prizes of 1,000 dollars! 25 of 500 dollars!
28 Prizes of 300 dollars! 200 Prizes of
200 dollars! &c.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Whole Tickets will be sent for \$130. Packages of Shares in proportion.

Delay or losses.

S. J. SYLVESTER,

81 130 Broadway, N. Y.

SPEECH OF MR. BENTON,
Or Missouri,
In Senate Thursday, January 12, 1837,
On the—EXPUNGING RESOLUTION.

The special order of the day being
called, the Secretary read the following
proable and resolution:

*Resolution to expunge from the Journal
the Resolution of the Senate of March
28, 1833, in relation to President
Jackson and the Removal of the
Deposits.*

Whereas on the 26th day of December,
in the year 1833, the following reso-
lute was introduced in the Senate:

"Resolved, That, by dismissing the
late Secretary of the Treasury, because
he would not, contrary to his own sense
of duty, remove the money of the United
States in deposit with the Bank of the
United States and its branches, in con-
formity with the President's opinion, and
by appointing his successor to effect such
removal, which has been done, the Presi-
dent has assumed the exercise of a
power over the Treasury of the United
States, not granted him by the Constitu-
tion and laws, and dangerous to the
liberties of the People;"

Which proposed resolute was altered
and changed, by the mover thereof, on
the 28th day of March, in the year 1834,
so as to read as follows:

"Resolved, That the President, in taking upon him-
self the responsibility of remitting the
deposits of the public money from the
Bank of the United States, the Constitution
and laws, and dangerous to the
liberties of the People;"

And whereas the said resolute was not
warranted by the Constitution, and was
irregularly and illegally adopted by the
Senate, in violation of the rights of
defence which belong to every citizen, and
in subversion of the fundamental principles
of law and justice; because Presi-
dent Jackson was thereby adjudged and
pronounced to be guilty of an impeachable
offence, and a stigma placed upon
him as a violator of his oath of office,
and of the laws and Constitution which
he was sworn to preserve, protect, and
defend, without going through the forms
of an impeachment, and without allowing
to him the benefits of a trial, or the
means of defence.

And whereas the said resolute, in all
its various shapes and forms, was un-
founded and erroneous in point of fact,
and therefore unjust and unrighteous, as
well as irregular and unauthorized by
the Constitution, because the said Presi-
dent Jackson, neither in the act of dis-
missing Mr. D. C. or in the appoint-
ment of Mr. T. C., as specified in the
first form of the resolute nor in taking
upon himself the responsibility of re-
moving the deposits, as specified in the
second form of the same resolute, nor in
any act which was then, or can now be
specified under the vague and ambiguous
terms of the general denunciation con-
tained in the third and last form of the
resolute, did or commit any act in viola-
tion or in derogation of the laws and
Constitution, or dangerous to the lib-
erties of the people.

And whereas the said resolute is of evil
example and dangerous precedent, and
should never have been received, debated,
or adopted by the Senate, or admitted
to entry upon its journal. Where-
fore I, the said resolute, do hereby
expunge from the journal, and for that
purpose, shall bring the manuscript journal
of the session 1833-'34 into the Senate,
and, in the presence of the Senate, draw
black lines round the said resolute, and
wrote across the face thereof, in strong
letters, the following words: "EXPUNGED
BY ORDER OF THE SENATE, THIS—DAY—
—, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1837."

The resolution and preamble having
been read, Mr. BENTON rose and said

Mr. President: It is now near three
years since the resolute was adopted by
the Senate, which it is my present mo-
tion to expunge from the journal. At
the moment that this resolute was adopt-
ed, I gave notice of my intention to mo-
ve to expunge it, and then expressed my
opposition to the same, but it was not
then done.

And whereas the said resolute, as ad-
opted, was uncertain and ambiguous,
containing nothing but a loose and float-
ing charge for derogating from the laws
and Constitution, and assuming ungranted
power and authority in the late Exec-
utive proceedings in relation to the public
revenue, without specifying what
part of the Executive proceedings, or
what part of the public revenue was in-
tended to be referred to; or what parts
of the laws and Constitution were sup-
posed to have been infringed, or in what
part of the Union, or at what period of
its administration, the so late pro-
cedures were supposed to have taken place,
thereby giving a character to the
resolution which I now propose to

expunge.

And whereas the event it affected
was not a vain effort, or an illusory

imposition, but was the result of
a clear conviction of the most exalted
President of the United States, in the
face of the entire nation.

I assert that the President had
a wronged; and my heart aches
for the wrongs of the people!

I assert, that I was not mistaken
in my opinion of examining these documents
as they were carried to the people, and
that the public voice has been both noble and
magnificent, and exalted in its

opinion of the expunging of the said resolute.

And whereas the said resolute was
introduced in the Senate, and worked for
many months, and worked for many months
and months, and months, and months,

and months, and months,

to the enjoyment of their existence, the preservations of their rights, and the improvement of their condition!

The currency is not ruined! On the contrary SEVENTY-FIVE millions of specie in the country is a spectacle never seen before, and is the barrier of the people against the designs of any banks which may attempt to suspend payments, and force a dishonored paper currency upon the community. These seventy-five millions are the security of the people against the dangers of a depreciated and inconvertible paper money. Gold, after a disappearance of thirty years is restored to our country. All Europe beholds with admiration the success of our efforts in three years, to supply ourselves with the currency which our constitution guarantees, and which the Example of France and Holland shows to be so easily attainable, and of such inestimable value to industry, morals, economy and solid wealth. The success of these efforts is styled in the best London papers, not merely a reformation, but a revolution in the currency! a revolution by which our America is now receiving from Europe the gold and silver which she has been sending to them for thirty years past.

Domestic industry is not paralyzed, confidence is not destroyed, factories are not stopped, workmen are not mendicants for bread and employment, credit is not extinguished, prices have not sunk, grass is not growing in the streets of populous cities, the wharves are not lumbered with decaying vessels, columns of curses rising from the bosoms of a ruined and agonized people, are not ascending to Heaven against the destroyer of a nation's felicity and prosperity. On the contrary, the reverse of all this is true! and true to a degree that astonishes and bewilders the senses. I know that all is not go'd that glitters; that there is a difference between a specious and a solid prosperity. I know that a part of the present prosperity is apparent only, the effect of an increase of fifty millions of paper money forced into circulation by one thousand banks; but after making due allowance for this fictitious and delusive excess, the real prosperity of the country is still unprecedently and transeundantly great. I know that every blow must be followed by its elb, that every expansion must be followed by its contraction. I know that revolution in the paper system is inevitable; but I know, also, that these SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF GOLD AND SILVER is the bulwark of the country, and will enable every honest bank to meet its liabilities, and every prudent citizen to take care of himself.

Turning to some points in the civil administration of President Jackson, and how much do we not find to admire! The great cause of the Constitution has been vindicated from an imputation of more than forty years' duration. He has demonstrated by the fact itself that a national bank is not "necessary" to the fiscal operations of the Federal Government, and in that demonstration he has upset the argument of General Hamilton, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and all that has ever been said in favor of the constitutionality of a national bank. All this argument and decision rested upon the single assumption of the "necessity" of that institution to the Federal Government. He has shown it is not "necessary;" that the currency of the Constitution, and especially a gold currency, is all that the Federal Government wants, and that she can get whenever she pleases. In this single act he has vindicated the Constitution from an unjust imputation, and knocked from under the decision of the Supreme Court the assumed fact on which it rested. He has prepared the way for the reversal of that decision; and it is a question for lawyers to answer, whether the case is not ripe for the application of that writ of most remedial nature, as Lord Coke calls it, and which was invented lost in any case there should be an oppressive defect of justice! the venerable writ of *audit quæcunque defendantis*, to ascertain the truth of a fact happening since the judgment, and upon the due finding of which the judgment will be vacated. Let the lawyers bring their books, and answer us if there is not a case here presented for the application of that ancient and most remedial writ?

From President Jackson the country has first learned the true theory and practical intent of the Constitution, in giving to the Executive a qualified negative on the legislative powers of Congress. Far from being an odious, dangerous or kingly prerogative, this power, as vested in the President, is nothing but a qualified copy of the famous veto power vested in the tribunes of the people among the Romans, and intended to suspend the passage of the law until the people themselves should have time to consider it. The qualified veto of the President destroys nothing; it only destroys the passage of the law, and refers it to the people for their consideration and decision. It is the reference of the law, not to a committee of the House, or of the whole House, but to the committee of the whole Union. It is a reconvening of the bill to the people, for them to examine and consider; and if upon this examination they are content to pass it, it will pass at the next session. The delay of a few months is the only effect of a veto in a case where the people shall ultimately approve a law; where they do not approve it, the interposition of the veto is the barrier which saves them the infliction of a law, the repeal of which might afterwards be almost impossible. The qualified negative is, therefore, a beneficent power, intended as General Hamilton expressly declares in the Federalist, to protect, Ist the Executive Department from the encroachments of the Legislative Depart-

ment; and secondly, to preserve the people from hasty, dangerous, or criminal legislation on the part of their representatives. This is the design and intention of the veto power; and the fear expressed by General Hamilton was that Presidents, so far from exercising it too often, would not exercise it as often as the safety of the people required; that they might lack the moral courage to stake themselves in opposition to a favorite measure of the majority of the two Houses of Congress, and thus deprive the people, in many instances, of their right to pass upon a bill before it became a final law. The cases in which President Jackson has exercised the veto power have shown the soundness of these observations. No ordinary President would have staked himself against the Bank of the United States, and the two Houses of Congress, in 1832. It required President Jackson to confront that power—to stem that torrent—to stay the progress of that charter, and to refer it to the people for their decision. His moral courage was equal to the crisis. He arrested the charter until it could go to the people, and he arrested it for ever. Had he not done so, the charter would have become law, and its repeal almost impossible, the people of the whole Union would have been in the condition of the people of Pennsylvania, beset by the monster, in daily conflict with him, and maintaining a doubtful contest for supremacy between the Government of a State, and the directory of a moneyed corporation!

To detail specific acts which adorn the administration of President Jackson, and illustrate the intuitive sagacity of his intellect, the firmness of his mind, his disregard to personal popularity, and his entire devotion to the public good, would be inconsistent with this rapid sketch, intended merely to present general views, and not to detail single actions, howsoever worthy they may be of a splendid page in the volume of history. But how can we pass over the great measure of the removal of the public moneys from the Bank of the United States in the autumn of 1833? that wise, heroic and masterly measure of prevention, which has rendered an empire from the fangs of a merciless, revengeful, greedy, insatiate, impulsive, moneyed power! It is a remark for which I am indebted to the philosophical observation of my esteemed colleague and friend, (pointing to Dr. Linn) that, while it requires far greater talent to foresee an evil before it happens, and to arrest it by precautionary measures, than it requires to apply an adequate remedy to the same evil after it has happened, yet the applause bestowed by the world is always greatest in the latter case.

To drop this irony, which the inconsistency of mad opponents has provoked, and to return to the plain delineations of historical painting, the mind instinctively dwells on the vast and unprecedented popularity of this President. Great is the influence, great the power, greater than any man ever before possessed in our America, which he has acquired over the public mind. And how has he acquired it? Not by the arts of intrigue, or the juggling tricks of diplomacy; not by intriguing rivals, or sacrificing public interests for the gratification of classes or individuals. But he has acquired it, first, by the exercise of an intuitive sagacity which, leaving all book learning at an immeasurable distance behind, has always enabled him to adopt the right remedy, at the right time, and to conquer sooner when the men of forms and office thought him most near to ruin & despair. Next, by a moral courage which knew no fear when the public good beckoned him to go on. Last, and chiefest, he has acquired it by an open honesty of purpose, which knew no concealments; by a straight forwardness of action, which disdained the forms of office, and the arts of intrigue; by a disinterestedness of motive, which knew no selfish or sordid calculation; a devotedness of patriotism, which staked everything personal on the issue of every measure which the public welfare required him to adopt. By these qualities, and these means, he has acquired his prodigious popularity and his transcendent influence over the public mind; and if there are any who envy that influence and popularity, let them envy, also, and emulate, if they can, the qualities and means by which they were acquired.

The Treasury order for excluding paper money from the land offices is another wise measure, originating in an enlightened forecast, and preventing great mischiefs. The President foresees the evils of suffering a thousand streams of paper money, issuing from a thousand different banks, to discharge themselves on the national domain. He foresees that if these currents were allowed to run their course, that the public lands would be swept away, the Treasury would be filled with irredeemable paper, a vast number of banks must be broken by their folly, and the cry set up that nothing but a national bank could regulate the currency. He stopped the course of these streams of paper; and in so doing, has saved the country from great calamity, and excited anew the machinations of those whose schemes of gain and mischief have been disappointed, and who had counted on a new edition of panic and pressure, and again saluting Congress with the old story of confidence destroyed, currency ruined, prosperity annihilated, and distress produced, by the tyranny of one man. They began their inglorious song; but ridicule and contempt have proved too strong for money and insolence; and the panic letter of the ex-president of the denationalized bank, after limping about for a few days, has shrunk from the lash of public scorn, and disappeared from the forum of public debate.

The difficulty with France: what an instance it presents of the superior sagacity of President Jackson over all the common place politicians who beset and impeded his administration at home! That difficulty, inflamed and aggravated by domestic faction, wore, at one time, a portentous aspect: the skill, firmness, elevation of purpose, and manly frankness of the President, avoided the danger, accomplished the object, commanded the admiration of Europe, and retained the friendship of France. He conducted the delicate affair to a successful, and mutually honorable issue. All is amicably and happily terminated, leaving not a wound, nor even a scar, behind—leaving the French and American on the ground on which they have stood for fifty years, and should forever stand; the ground of friendship, respect, good will, and mutual wishes for the honor, happiness and prosperity of each other.

But why this specification? So benevolent and so glorious has been the administration of the President, that where to begin, and where to end, in the enumeration of great measures, would be for me to attempt to do it justice; it is not for ordinary men to attempt its history. His military life, resplendent with dazzling events, will demand the pen of a nervous writer; his civil administration, replete with scenes which have called into action so many and such various passions of the human heart, and which has given to native sagacity so many victories over practised politicians, will require the profound, luminous and philosophical conceptions of a Livy, a Plutarch, or a Sallust. This history is not to be written in our day. The contemporaries of such events are not the bands to describe them. Time must first fit its office, —most silence the passions, remove the actors, develop consequences, and all that is sacred to honor, patriotism, and glory. In after ages the historic genius of our America shall produce the writers which the subject demands,—men far removed from the contests of this day, who will know how to estimate this great epoch, and how to acquire an immortality for their own names by painting, with a master's hand, the immortal events of the Patriot President's life.

And now, sir, I finish the task which, three years ago, I impeded on myself Solitary and alone, and amidst the jeers and taunts of my opponents, I put this ball in motion.

The people have taken it up, and rolled it forward, and I am no longer any thing but a unit in the vast mass which now propels it. In the name of that mass I speak. I demand the execution of the *EDICT OF THE PEOPLE*; I demand the expurgation of that sentence which the voice of a few Senators, and the power of their confederate, the Bank of the United States, has caused to be placed on the journal of the Senate, and which the voice of millions of freemen has ordered to be expunged from it.

the raging storm which bank macination, and Senatorial denunciation, had conjured up to overwhelm him. I saw him in the darkest moments of this gloomy period; and never did I see his confidence in the ultimate support of his fellow citizens, forsake him for an instant. He always said the people would stand by those who stand by them; and nobly have they justified that confidence!

That verdict, the voice of millions, which now demands the expurgation of that sentence which the Senate and the bank then pronounced upon him, is the magnificent response of the people's hearts to the implicit confidence which he then reposed in them. But it was not in the people only that he had confidence; there was another, and a far higher Power, to which he constantly looked to save the country, and its defenders, from every danger; and signal events prove that he did not look to that high Power in vain.

Sir, I think it right, in the approaching termination of this great question, to present faint and rapid sketch of the brilliant, benevolent, and glorious administration of President Jackson. It is not for me to attempt to do it justice; it is not for ordinary men to attempt its history. His military life, resplendent with dazzling events, will demand the pen of a nervous writer; his civil administration, replete with scenes which have called into action so many and such various passions of the human heart, and which has given to native sagacity so many victories over practised politicians, will require the profound, luminous and philosophical conceptions of a Livy, a Plutarch, or a Sallust. This history is not to be written in our day. The contemporaries of such events are not the bands to describe them. Time must first fit its office, —most silence the passions, remove the actors, develop consequences, and all that is sacred to honor, patriotism, and glory. In after ages the historic genius of our America shall produce the writers which the subject demands,—men far removed from the contests of this day, who will know how to estimate this great epoch, and how to acquire an immortality for their own names by painting, with a master's hand, the immortal events of the Patriot President's life.

Resolved, That the Senate cordially reciprocate the sentiments of partial kindness expressed by the Vice President towards the members of that body, in taking leave of them, and that the thanks of the Senate be presented to Martin Van Buren, V. P. of the United States, in testimony of the impartiality, dignity, and ability with which he had presided over their deliberations, and of their entire approbation of his conduct in the discharge of the arduous and important duties assigned him as President of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, no one objecting, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

THE NEW SENATE.

The Senate of the United States, after the fourth of March next, will stand as follows:—

VAN BUREN.

Maine—Messrs Ruggles and Dana.

New Hampshire—Messrs Hubbard and Pierce.

Connecticut—Messrs Niles and Smith.

New York—Messrs Tallmadge and Wright.

New Jersey—Mr. Wall.

Pennsylvania—Messrs. McLean and Buchanan.

Virginia—Messrs Rives and Parker.

North Carolina—Messrs Brown and Strange.

Georgia—Messrs King and Cuthbert.

Alabama—Messrs King and McKinley.

Louisiana—Messrs Nicholas and Morton.

Mississippi—Mr. Walker.

Tennessee—Mr. Grundy.

Ohio—Messrs Morris and Allen.

Indiana—Mr. Tipton.

Illinois—Messrs Robinson and Young.

Missouri—Messrs Benton and Linn.

Arkansas—Messrs Fulton and Sevier.

Michigan—Norvel and Lyon.—31.

Opposition.

New Jersey—Mr. Southard.

Delaware—Messrs Bayard and Clayton.

Maryland—Messrs. Kent and Spence.

South Carolina—Messrs Calhoun and Preston.

Vermont—Messrs Prentiss and Swift.

Rhode Island—Messrs Robbins and Knight.

Massachusetts—Messrs Webster and Davis.

Mississippi—Mr. Black.

Tennessee—Mr. White.

Kentucky—Messrs Crittenden and Clay.

Indiana—Mr. Smith.—18.

Baltimore Republican.

From the Charleston Courier of Jan. 24.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

LATE INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The schooner OSCAR, Captain KENYON, arrived at this port yesterday in 22 days from St. Augustine.

We are indebted to the attention of Captain KENYON for the following intelligence, being the latest from the Floridian army, and, what is more gratifying, affording an indication that the Indians are in a fair way of being subdued.

The news is contained in a slip from our correspondent of the St. Augustine Herald.

OFFICE OF THE HERALD.

St. Augustine, Jan. 20, 1837.

On Sunday night last, the sentinels at the gates and bridge, heard distinctly the report of three muskets at Hanson's plantation, and early next morning it was ascertained that some Indians or negroes had made their appearance there, and had attempted to steal some horses. They had broken off a board from the stable and taken a saddle when the sentinel hearing the noise, fired. He was instantly fired upon by the intruders, who immediately fled. Captain Hanson followed the trail for several miles, and discovered signs, which accumulated as he went, when he judged it prudent to return. On the next day he started with a large force and followed them 'n Williams's plantation, 30 miles from this, and discovered their fires about 10 o'clock at night, and a number from 8 to 12 around it. The party crept up and fired a volley which killed three, and the remainder fled, leaving every thing, rifles, muskets, packs and blankets. There were two rifles and six muskets, which were brought to town. The whole gang were principally negroes. Not more than 2 Indians were supposed to be among them. Those killed were negroes. One of them was a free negro, whose name was Joe Merritt, who had gone off with another, about six weeks since. The

others Indian negroes. Trails of blood were seen on the ground. They had with them powder, buckshot, calico, tobacco, needles and thread, which had been bought in town but a few days since.

There is no doubt, a communication between them and the negroes in town. A package of tobacco was taken, which had not yet been opened. These negroes, who have no doubt, been prowling around for some days.

Strong suspicions are now entertained that these supplies have been furnished by some free negroes who reside on Anastasia Island, and a warrant is now out for their apprehension; they will be brought to town for examination this afternoon.

It is ascertained at what store the articles were bought.

A letter from an officer of the army, dated Camp Dade, 10th Jan. 1837, states: "To-day General Jesup arrived from Tampa Bay. A scouting party captured fifteen negroes near Wahoo Swamp, who state that Powell was then in the swamp with a few Miccosukee Indians, the rest having left him. That in the several actions of Gov. Call, a great number of Indians were killed. That in the affair when the whites descended on Wahoo Swamp, 17th January, 19 hostiles were killed, and 20 wounded. That Juniper, Miccosukee, and Abram, were at a ha-pa-ka, and were willing to make terms, if they will be treated well. That the Indians have but a small quantity of ammunition left. The letter goes on to state, to-morrow we shall march against Powell or against Philip, at Top-ka-li-ka, or both, and that circumstances indicate an early termination of the war.

An express arrived in town last night to Col. Crane, from which we learn that General Jesup had ordered home the Georgia and Alabama militia. There was a regular force sufficient in the field.

It is reported that the mail rider, between this and Tallahassee, has been killed by the Indians.

Col. Grande has been ordered to Garrey's Ferry, where he will have his head quarters.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

TWENTY FOUR DAYS LATER

FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Susquehanna, Captain Cropper, which left Liverpool on the 20th of December, arrived at the Breakwater on Saturday. Considering that the winds at this season are generally adverse, it may be quoted as one of the shortest passages that has been made of late years under similar circumstances, being only twenty four days!

We learn that on the 29th of November the southern coast of England and northern shores of France were visited by one of the most terrific hurricanes. The list of shipwrecks is frightful. The barque Isabella, Captain in Kurtz, from this city to Amsterdam, had been wrecked on the English coast. The hurricane swept through the midland and southern countries, producing dreadful havoc. Coaches were upset, trees, and houses blown down, and the stocks of farm yards scattered to the winds. Many lives were lost in different parts of the Kingdom, and much property destroyed by the sudden inundations which succeeded the torrents of rain. London did not escape the fury of the storm, but suffered great damage.

Don Miguel, tired of inaction, is about to commence a rebellion in Portugal, on the plan of Carlos in Spain.

There was a meeting of the Royal Guard at Madrid on the 27th of November. Two hundred and sixty soldiers revolted; but they were subdued, and condemned to be quaterned—(every fifth man to be shot.) As soon as three had suffered, however, Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, sent and pardoned the remainder. It is clear that much disaffection prevails against the Christina cause.

Great expectations were formed in Spain, from the projected landing of Don Miguel in Portugal.

The defeat of Gomez is said by the Christina party to be fatal to the Carlist party; but the Carlist say it was not half as disastrous as reported.

An attempt was made to rob the Paris Bank by some villains, who knocked down Mr. Bouron, a junior Cashier. They were apprehended by the Police.

Captain Lewis, Commander of the *Cosmo*, a N. York and Bristol (England) trader, was drowned in the late gale with two sailors in Kitg Road, by the upsetting of a boat.

REMOVAL.

New House.

MULLINS & HENNETT,
HAVING purchased of JOHN SHROCK, his
STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, which
is well assort'd, now offer to sell goods on as fair
and reasonable terms, as they can be bought in any
house in this market. They are determined to
spare no pains to accommodate and please those
who may favor them with their patronage. We
encourage the old friends of the house to continue
their favors, and as many new friends as we can
get.

Lex Jan 25, 1837—4-1

I have sold my stock of goods to Messrs MUL-
LINS & HENNETT, I take great pleasure in recom-
mending them to my friends and former customers,
and solicit for my successors a continuance of their
patronage.

It is impiously necessary now for me to close
as speedily as possible, the account on my Books.
I hope all who have accounts with me will adjust
them without further delay. I will have them
ready for settlement at the old stand in a few days.

JOHN SHROCK,

New Concern.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN, & CO.
(Successors to Collins, Timberlake & Co.)

THE Subscribers would respectfully in-
form the public that they have purchased
the ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS of Mass.
Collins, Timberlake & Co., and earnestly solicit
a continuance of the liberal patronage of the late
firm, with an assurance that the same inducements
to purchase heretofore extended will be con-
tinued, and they pledge their best exertions to
merit the favor of their old customers.

Their stock at this time is very complete from
recent additional receipts of

FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS they per-
sonally invite an examination of their stock, as
they design to sell goods as low by the piece, as
they can be purchased in this market.

HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.

Dec 20, 1836.—92-1

NOTICE.

COLLINS, TIMBERLAKE & CO. having
disposed of their entire stock of Merchandise
to Messrs. HIGGINS, COCHRAN & CO.,
respectfully solicit from their friends and former
customers for their successors a continuance of the
generous patronage that has been extended to them.
It gives us pleasure to recommend to the
public the present firm, as no pains will be spared
to give satisfaction to purchasers, and no house in
the market more capable to offer inducements.

Contemplating a change of residence it becomes
necessary to earnestly invite those having ac-
counts with us to call at our old stand and settle
them, as a speedy adjustment will give facility to
our movements.

COLLINS, TIMBERLAKE & CO.

Dec 20, 1836.—92-2

NOTICE.

The subscribers having associated them-
selves under the style of
S. & J. D. SWIFT,

FOR the purpose of doing a WHOLESALE
AND RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS,
respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage
of their friends and the public generally which
they have so nobly experienced previous to for-
ming their present partnership. They will keep
on hand a general and well selected assortment
in their lines and will be enabled to offer
as good bargains as can be had in this city.

STEPHEN SWIFT,
JOSEPH D. SWIFT,

Cheapside, Lex. Dec. 20th, 1836.—82-2m
& J. D. SWIFT request those indebted to them
by note or account, whilst they were engaged
in business separately, to settle and pay off at an
early day. Their accounts are numerous and
drown off ready for settlement.

Assessors!----Licenses!!

THE Mayor and Board of Council-
men of the city of Lexington, will proceed
Thursday, February 2, 1837, to elect an Assessor
and Assistant Assessor for the present year:

Applications for

LICENSES

For Taverns, Coffee Houses, &c. must be made at
the same time: and

LICENSES

For Gigs, Hucks, Carts and Wagons can be had
upon application to me, at the Circuit Court Clerks
Office. H. BODLEY, City Clerk.

Jan 26, 1836—4-1

Jan 16, 1837—4-1

MARY PATERSON

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Instalment
of \$5 on each Share of the Stock of this
Bank is required to be paid on the 15th day of
May next; and delinquent Stockholders are noti-
fied, that if the Instalments previously required,
be not paid, with the interest due thereon, by the
15th day of May next, then the Directors
will proceed to forfeit such Stock as directed in the
24th Section of the Charter of the Bank—and
that hereafter no Dividend of the profits of this
Bank will be paid to any Stockholder, who may
be in arrears for Instalments.

JNO TILFORD, Prey't.

Green Hill Seminary.

THIS School will be continued the ensuing
year. The School term will commence the first
Monday in February, and terminate the 15th
day of December, allowing a recess of one month.
In this institution will be taught all the branches
of a Polite, Refined, and Elegant Education, in-
cluding Music and the FRENCH LANGUAGE. The
plan of Instruction is original, and is, in many
respects, different from that pursued in other
schools in this country. Much attention will be
given to the strengthening and expanding the
mind, a part of education more important than
any other, and one that is nearly entirely neglected,
even in the highest schools. It will be attempted
to teach the students how to use whatever they
may learn to advantage in conversation and the
intercourse of society. No student will be re-
cared for a less time than the whole school term;
and no reduction will be made for absence, except
in case of long-continued sickness.

TERMS.—\$150 for Board and Tuition, with
moderate extra charges for the French Language
and Music. A deduction of \$10 will be made
where students furnish their own Beds and Bed-
ding. Books and Stationary furnished at the In-
stitution, at the Lexington prices.

Apply at the office of B. W. & H. B. TODD.

Lexington, Oct. 10, 1836.—64-1f

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE

Insurance Company
Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in
March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!

300,00